IN ASTORPLACE.

No Liberary Association in this City has ever enjoyed a greater degree of popularity and success than from the mospitor to the present time, has the Library Association of Merchants Clerks of the City of New York. From in manufaction in the year 1800, when it consisted of \$60 mem have conveil 100 volumes, and occupied a room in Folionhossed for three years at a central of \$130 per annual. passed and apward, until offer a layer of the years, we and a numbering 3, 6% members, with a Divary of \$1,1% she sith library in America, and enjoying anspices that, with proper care, promise to obviate it to the rank of the not to expatiate upon the progress and prospects of the Library, but to give a brief description of its new softling. we hanten to our tunk.

additions to the Library, the pression of the Association in the Clinton Hall building were found to be exceedingly core meribed, and along the inadequate to the expansive requirements of the Iostitation. And the march of population toward the upper portion of the City had rendered ble to the great amisority of those to whose use it was designed. Therefore, after repeated and cornest solicitations yes the members, the Cluron Hall Association cast about them I a a more central and satisfactory location, where the members might have ample opportunity to frequent its halls. and seem enough to onjoy in peace and comparative so this time the Astor-place Opera-House, in Eighth-st., be ing for sale, Messes. Coffin and Hunt purchased it on be half of the Clinton Hall Association, for the coo of the Ecceptible Library, at a cost of \$140,000. After deliate so the expediency of altering the building, or erecting a new one to accommodate the Library, the former cour was agreed to, the estimated cost of which was \$75,000 To Mr. James Renwick, Jr., was intrusted the mak of altering the building to sait the purposes of the shout of the mechanic echoed and reverberated through myle erstwhile sacrol to Apollo and the beavonly The present appearance of the building re much coodit upon the artists to whom was intrusted it; al; soon and adaptation to its present use. The exterior of the building has not been mu-

altered, saving the windows and decorations. The only embellishments are emblematic owls, looking out from groups of foliage at about the hight of the second-stor while under the caves a fillet scroll, in plaster, rans around the building, embracing at regular intervals modallion books of Mercury and Minerva. The building is a submantial oblong structure of brick, covered with a dark brown cement, and neatly pointed at the corners.

The situation of the building is a good one. the Bible-House, the New-York University, the Astor-Library, and the Cooper Institute now being erected; the Historical Society also intend to erect their library building in the immediate vicinity, so that this neighborhood would seem to be especially devoted to literature, science and these pursuits which elevate man above the circumstances of his nature.

But after a glance at the commodious stores which occupy the first floor and run through from Astor-place to Eighth-st., let us enter the building." The entrance hall runs through the building, and from either end the upper spartments are reached by a broad flight of stairs, which give the approach to the Library and Reading-Rooms an imposing appearance. At the top of the stairway, on the e toward Broadway, is the Rending-Room; on the other side a long hall runs through the building opening upon both sides of which are smaller rooms, designed to

be let for office purposes.

The Reading-Room is 65 feet broad and 25 feet long: it is lighted by ten large windows by day and 76 gas-hurners at night. The ceiling, which is divided into richly stuccoed panels, is supported by 20 pillars of the Corinthian order. Upon the tables of this Room are 214 periodicals.

Total

In this room an Actistant Librarian is always in attend ance to wait upon the readers. Should any work of reference be required it may be found upon the table, at the apper end of the room; and if any works from the Library should be wanted, the attendant has but to step to the sig nal pipe give the order, and receive the required books in seconds, upon the chelves of a damb waiter. Upon each side of the Reading-Room door are entrances to a private drawing-room, designed for the use of ladies, where they may write, converse, &c.

Upon the next floor above, we shall find the Library. class-rooms, and office of the Chief Labrarian, Mr. Grant, and the private room of the Board of Directors.

The Library is of the same dimensions as the Reading-Room, and occupies the third and fourth stories west of the main hall. Its center is an elliptical room, surrounded by sixteen Corinthian pillars, between which the counters are | Chair. ranged. This room presents a very elegant aspect; in the torne of Minerva: in front of the entrance is a bust of one of the patrons of the is and pendant from the gallery at the upper end is a portrait of the first President of the Association. The books are disposed upon shelves in the alcoves, of which then are sixteen, radiating from the pillars. A gallery runs around the second story of the room, affording access to the books upon the upper shelver. Still higher up, is space for another gallery, but this will not be needed for five years at least, and probably will not be entirely occupied for some twenty years to come. Around the second story of the elliptical center is a gallery with a neat iron lattice railing painted white and relieved with gold.

Still higher, and surmounting the caps of the pillars, is a fine entablature of elaborate stucco work, which sweeps up in a graceful concave to the central opening in the dome. From the ciliptical window of the deme a quiet light, chastened by the ground and stained glass, illumin-ates the center of the Library, while the alcoves have each a separate skylight. At night the Library is lighted by 132 gas-jets. The colors chosen for the pillars counters and other parts of the room are quiet, chaste and harmonious, neither offending by their gaudiness nor depressing by the opposite extreme

Of the books contained in this Library but a small proportion are works of fiction; the underity consists of the productions of the leading minds of all ages. When the young enter this institution for the first year it is generally nd that they peruse weeks of fietlen with omniverous avidity; but after that period their mental palates gouerally become palled with this species of literature and they gradually have recourse to works of a more lasting value and utility, and thereby lay the foundation for knowledge that in after life, when the incessant whiri of commerce shall not leave them time or opportunity for study, will be to them invaluable.

The fourth story on the west side of the hall is divide I into ledge and class rooms for the use of the mambers and also to let out to societies or individuals.

Retracing our steps, let us descend to the basement of the building. Here is the Lecture-Room, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. This room is well ventilated, and provided with the most approved heating apparatus, as, indeed, are all the rooms in the building. The means of ingress and egress are most ample : in case of necessity the room might readily be emptied in one minute and a half. The ceiling of the Lecture-Room is neatly frescoed,

and supported by iren piliars. On this floor are also the furnaces for heating the building, together with various out offices, and other necessaries

incidental to a building of this character. The whole building, in all its details is excellent, and as we before observed, with good and discreet management, the Association which occupies it may collect, in the course

of time, the first Library in the United States. THE NATIONAL RACE COURSE.

The National Course, which has been established on a

magnificent scale, is to be completed on Wednesday,"the 14th inst. It is located on the Flushing plank-road, in the town of Newtown, Queens County, 11 miles beyond Newtown village, and 5 miles from New-York. The grounds embrace the Willet Farm, 141 acres, and was purchased for \$85,000 by the company. Ground was broken and the work commenced on Monday, the 22d ult., since which time an average of 600 men, comprising engineers, surveyers, carpenters, masons, &c., have been employed, in order to have the course completed for the opening of the spring races on Monday, the 26th inst. The course, containing 65 acres, is inclosed with a brick wall 12 feet high and to inches thick, coped with concrete and broken glass, | dent Fillmore. Adopted-

THE NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING to prevent persons from elimbing over or standing upon it.

The wall on the Flushing road extends 2,200 feet, and is set back 100 feet from the line of the road, making a fine

avenue of 163 feet width. The stand for spectators is exceted on the course on the line of the Finshing road, and is 1,200 feet in longth, 30 feet wide, 39 feet high; the walls are two feet thick with buttees the same thickness projecting two feet. The center section, too feet in length, is three stories high. The Mercer st., for feneing lots on Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-sighth and Thirty-sixth, tasking that they be confirmed, &c. To Committee on Assessments.

From City Inspector, with locations of low and sunken lots, relative to which complaints have been made as to stagnast water, with Reports of Health Wardens thereon. To Committee on Public Health.

From Croton Aqueduct Board, respecting annulling contract for sewer in Potty-ninthst., from East River to Surface for Supervisors, with copy of report and resolutions in relation to the County Jail. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies. first story is to be occupied for refreshment rooms. The a fine view of the course, and will accommodate about 11,000 persons. The roof has been constructed so as to accommodate about 15,000 persons. This structure has been creeted with perilcular regard to strength, and to make it the beyond a doubt, iron columns have been placed in the couter of the building the entire length, at a distance of 10 feet from each other. Two hundred feet of the stand is been tinished off in an elegant manner, with drawing-

record, &c. attached, and is to be rightly furnished, a portion of which is to be occupied by the National Jocksy Club, and the remainder is to be set apart for families. This is separated from the other stands in such a manner as to There are three entrances—one at each end of the stand

in front of the main entrance. It will be of iron, 16 feet base and 16 feet high, of the octagon form. On the farm in the rear of the course is a large mansionhouse, which will be fitted up with balconies for the accommodation of visitors, the view being comally as good the architect, under whose supervision this work has been carried on. The entire cost of the course, including the den of New-Orleans is the proprietor; associated with him

Judges stand is being erected inside of the track directly

W. Rittleburger. Near the mansion-house will be stables, erected for the accommodation of 100 horses. This building will be arranged on a new plan, afferling every comfort and facility for developing the perfect horse. It is designed to hold a national horse-fair each year, when prizes in various sums, from \$2,000 down, will be offered to those exhibiting the finest breed and most perfect animal.

are Messrs. Wm. Cheatham, P. Biakely, S. J. Carter and

During the present season the proprietors will erect a hotel at a cost of over \$30,000. Gaming of all kinds is to be prohibited on the grounds.

The Spring Meeting over this course will commence on Monday, the 26th of June and continue six days. The following purses have been offered by the National

First Doy-Monday-Club Purse, \$1,000, two mile

The stay Doy - Tuesday - Club Purse, \$500, mile heats, The stay Doy - Wednesday - Club Purse, \$1,500, three mile ests, 20 per cent, to go to the second best horse, if more

th Day-Thursday-Club Purse, \$500, mile heats, Be n 5. Day Friday-Club Purse, \$500, for beaten horses, | Carried

e heats.

Dry Saturday—Club Purse \$2,000, four mile
to per cent, to to go the second best house, if more Mr. E. Hanford has received information that the following named horses are now on their way to this City to

be rnn at the spring meeting, to commence on the 26th

inst:

From Kentscky-R. P. Field, with "Little Flea,"

"Wild Irishman, "Jan Barton, "Kitty Hunt," and
"Ellen Bateman." Trainer, Swatt.

G. W. Dirangstry, with "Garret Davis," "Medona,"
and others. Also, Mondan & Balder with a fine stud.

From Trainer Col. Belleher with "Red Eye,"
Disclappeaton, "White Eye," and others.

Mr. Greene with "John Hopkins," "Ellen Evans,"
and two others.

and two others.

From Canada-Mr. Harrer with "Charley Riley," end others.

Temesser—Fowner, trainer—" Highlander," onlier, "Terrifier," and "Lattle Arthur.

Lessenae-R. Tenenocs with "Lexington," From Louiseana—R. Historick with Language, Agrow, and others. Capt. Moont with "White Eagle, "Maid of Orleans," Ruce, and others. From Adstana—Judge Hunter's "Blonde." Mison.

trainer.

From Okio-Mr. Thomas Witten with three horses.

From Nov. Jersey-W. H. Grandes with "Grande,"

Philo, and "Mattie. Other horses are also expected from various parts of the country.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of this Committee was held last evening at Stuyvesnot Institute, the President, J. hast evening at Shuyveant Institute, the President, J. Godfrey Gunther in the chair. The committee appointed at a former meeting reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Committee, which, on motion, were unminously adopted. Remarks were made by Judge Merted and others. A matten was made and carried to hold the next meeting on the evening of the second Monday in August, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse the 18th of July, after which the meeting was adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. Mespar, June 12, 1834.—Present, Edwis J. Baows, Esq., President, in the chair.

B) Mr. Roy-That the Chief Engineer of the Fire De-B) Mr. Row—That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department inform this Board why various fire companies are permitted to run their appara, as our of their districts, what companies have been in the habit of doing so since 1st January, and whether he has given them permission or forbidden them; whether he has been in the habit of locking up apparatus of companies which have been suspended or permitted them to continue to do daty, also, whether there are any apparatus either forbid to do daty or locked up, and what they are. Adopted.

By Mr. Waynweight—That the City Railroad Companies clean once a week from under the iron siabs haid by them over street gutters, and on their failure to do so that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps cause it to be done and collect the expense from the companies crossing. Ac. To Committee on Railroads.

FROM SOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution to extend time for receiving plans for new City Hall to Joth July. Concurred in.

Resolution in relation to the Assay Office in the City of Resolution in relation to the Assay Office in the City of Str. In your notice of variance of the City of Str. In your notice of variance of the City of Str. In your notice of variance of the City of Str. In your notice of the City of Variance of the City of Str. In your notice of the City of Variance of Varian

dment concurred in.

Resolution for Captains of Police to report what streets cleaned, &c. To Committee on Police.

Report as to why the People's Ferry to Williamsburgh has not been put into operation. To Committee on Ferries.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be ordered to prevent Messes. Russ & Reid from removing any gutter stone on Broadway between Fourteenth-st. and Whitehall for the purpose of laying the square block of stone, &c., and that they be compelled to remove all square blocks of stone now lying on the walk for that purpose. Concerned in

curred in. FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. Report in favor of compromising the matters connected with the sale of the Ganesvoort property. Adopted.
Resolution appropriating \$750 for reception of \$2. ProsiFrom His Honor the Mayor relative to landing station of United States Government troops. To Committee on harves, & c.

for United States Government troops.

Wharves, Ac.

From the Controller, in reply to a resolution in relation to payment of bills. Laid on the table to be printed.

From the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to resolution as to what contracts have been entered into for cleaning streets. To Commistee on Cleaning Streets.

From Bureau of Assessments with assessment lat for flagging sidewalk in front of Nos. 103, 103, 103 and 104. Merconst. for foneing lots on thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, before and Thirty-simbests., asking that they be

airs and Supplies.
critonment of assessments for sewer in Christopher,
in Greenwich-st. to North River. in Forty-stath-st.
through Seventh-av. to Fifty-irst st. To Commis-

Of Committee on Sewers, to concert to grant permission to Edgar S. Van Winkle and others, to build a sewer at their own expense in Fourteenth-st, asking that the pertison of M. Rodon for pay for injury from sewer be referred to Finance Committee, Both adopted.

Of Finance Committee, adverse to petition of Congregation of Auslie Chesed, to be relieved from assessment. Adopted. e carriages, and a main entrance in the center. The

Of Committee on Fire Department, to concur with Board of Alderma on communication of the Chief Engineer, of March 17, except in the case of Hose Co. No. 15, the com-plaint against which having been withdrawn. Laid over, A number of reports were received from different Com-mittees, read, and reterred to the Committee of the

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at

The resolution appropriating \$6,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, coming up with the accomment of the Board of Alderman, Mr. Weinwarder moved that the loard affirm their former action and reject the Aldermanic

mmendment.

Mr. Kenney - This is now the twelfth day of June and if the Fourth of July is to be celebrated at all, we not better concur with the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Wexwellow was opposed to a small poster celebration he had learned that the sum of \$3,800 we all not

He knew that some of the transparences while the pairing to the extext of several hundred dollers, and it became the City Connell to do the handsome thing.

Mr. Norra beheved that \$3,500 was quite enough to to the Fourth of July up brown.

Another Connellman, whose name we did not get, asked indignosally if the Hand of Connellmen were going to be outdone by every little Yankee boy who would spend his last cent for fire-crackers to celebrate that glorious day.

[Lambiter]

Lagsher.]
Mr. Honosusson.—I think \$6,000 by no means too much for the fit celebration of the Fourth of July, but as we can't get any more than \$3,800, why half a loaf is better

nan roue.

The question of adhering to the former action of the local was taken—20 for, and 31 against. Loc.

The question of concurrence resulted—35 for, 15 against.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS - MONDAY.

A communication was received from the Judges stating that they had been notified by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen that they could not hold their trial terms after this month in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen and late Board of A sistants, and asking that Courtrooms be provided for them. Referred.

A resolution was presented to pay the extra Clerk ctaployed from April to August the same amount as the regular Clerks. Referred.

A report in favor of paying Wm. E. Schell's bill of \$650 for stationary it raisined, was adopted.

A small bill for advertising was ordered to be paid, and one referred.

Adjourned to first Monday in July.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Correspondence of The Commercial Advertisor. Cerrespendence of The Commercial Advertiser.

Hoso Kovo, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

The United States steam frigate Sus mehanna, Captain Buchanan, arrived here on the 2d from Yedo, which port she left on the 25th lut, bringing news that the conditions of a treaty between the Americans and Japanese had been agreed upon and would be ratified on the 25th ult.

The precise tener of the treaty was mut generally known in the squarers, but it is beyond doubt that free inter-themse the two countries is fully opened, and

course between the two countries is fully opened, and that two ports, with a coal depet and a supply of coals for the United States steamers would be conceded to the Americans.

further informed that by the above treaty, kind treatment and an abundant supply of water and provideous are secured to all Americans who may visit any part of the

The ports conceded are Simedi in Niphon, near Cape Yzue, and Highestern on the island, and on the Straits of Maramai; but it is agreed that should the report of the navar officers, sent to survey there places, be unsatisfactory, other ports in the same island will be selected in their stead.

On the 27th uit, after the treaty had been signed, Commodore Perry was to give an entertalment to the four Imperial Commissioners.

The railroad and electric telegraph taken by the squalron to Japan were in successful operation when the Susquelman left.

We have seen other correspondence which confirms the above invelligence, and adds that the utmost courtesy was shown in Japan by the officials and by the people. The officers of the squadron ranged freely about the country, the inhabitants on every side evicetor great interest and curiosity, but no fear, and in no matance disrespect. Also that Commodore Perry "proposed to extend the conceased privileges to other nations, but the surgestion was negatived by the Japanere. This correspondence enumerates the following articles as likely to be in demand in Japan: Woolchs of every description: preferable colors red, due and yellow.

lue and yellow. Hardware, including tools of all kluds, tin plates,

assware: window, plate and cut, inted cottons of fine texture and high colors, carpet-heavy cotton goods, fire-arms, clocks, leather of toolors, &c. bright colors, &c.

From the Japanese we can procure silver, gold and copper of unusual purity to and silk—the latter, however, of an inferior quality.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: In your notice on Saturday last of the Pennsylvania Nitre, I observe a slight misapprehension of my The formation in question was not discovered by me.

Amending resolution of this Board appropriating \$6,000

Amending resolution of this Board appropriating \$6,000

The formation in questionan on whose land it lies but by the family of the gentleman on whose land it lies small specimes having been brought to me for inspection, small specimes having been brought to me for inspection, and contains the contai I deemed it of sufficient interest to visit and examine it

The nitre occurs as a solid and uncrystalline deposit in the horizontal scanns of a sandstone rock, and in veins proceeding from them at different angles; and the rock itself, which is quite porous, is abundantly charged with the same material. The nitre itself is very pure, containing mere traces of nitrates of lime and magnetia. The sandstone in which it occurs is silicious, containing a little above and a notable quantity of silicate of carbonate of time, and a notable quantity of silicate of

petsels.

Preparations are in progress by parties who have secured an interest in the property, for ascertaining, by binsting, &e., how far, and with what reduces, this foundain may extend. The present indications seem to me tain tony extend. The present indications seem to me invorable. Your obdt. servant. WILLIAM K. ECLEY.

FRA.NCE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION THE BUDGET-RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

Paris, Monday, May 29, 1854. The matter of chief interest to America us here, and which also largely occupies the attention of h'renchmen and that of their master, the Emperor, is the th. careuing aspect of our relations with Cuba. It is said that Louis Napoleon, with less than his usua! caution, has expressed his sympathy with Spain. It is perfectly well known that his wife has expressed hera directly and positively, and that they are as warm and earnest as become a woman and a Spaniard. She has not hesitated to say that were she ruler of Spain she would resist what she considers to be an extravagant and insulting claim, to the last drop of Spanish cloud. What her influence may be over the rulers of Spain let each one judge. But let no one too suddenly judge that it can have no weight at the Spanish Court, where intrigue mingles so largely in statesmanship. It is conceivable that she may exert it through her mother and Alba, her brother-in-law, at Madrid; or through her bushand at Paris. Her patriotic motives to its exertion has an active auxiliary in her personal hatred of Mr. Soule, whom she would delight to baffle, not more in his quality of American negotiator and Cuban flibusiler, than in his quality of personal enemy to her and her house. No one has forgotten, and she least of all, the Soulé duels, nor the manner-which she must consider foully abusive-in which the Soules have spoken and written of her mother, her brotherin-law, her husband and herself. Louis Napoleon, besides that he has his own little bone to pick with Soule. is several removes from deity. and perhaps is not unsusceptible to the influence, even on his political course, of a very clever woman-to clever that she married him. Suppose a war between Spain and America, with France for an ally of the former power, as the Empress says she shall be, and with England involved in it. Whatever results came of it this would be among them-a greater weakening of the strength of England, the actual pro-tempore ally of France, than any number of Eastern wars or continental wars can effect. Suppose the Hispane-American war ended, and the Eastern war ended-as sometime or other they must be-- and then suppose what a great many of us cannot help supposing, that the Empire is not Peace, and that the new wisely smothered, old, inherited, obstinate, long-cherished imperial ambition burst out in full flame through the dry parchment scrolls of Viennese treaties. England will no longer be there to prevent it licking up Belgium and Savoy, and first quenching itself in the waters of the Rhine, and the snows of the Alps. And so American Democrats. who, for the sake of perpetuating and extending Slavery, are getting up a war with Spain; may be playing into the hands of Kapoleon, as they certainly are into the hands of Nicholas.

Let us hope, against any possibilities or probabilities, that there is yet enough common sense in the world to save some part of it at least from the desolations of war; but in view of all possibilities and probabilities, the following abstract of the naval strength of France is worth notice: The squadrons in the Baltie, Mediterranean and Black Seas and in the Grecian Archipelago carry in all 3,089 guns; the sum of the steam motive force in a portion of the vessels of these squadrons is 13,760-horse power; the seventeen steam frigates and corvettes will be manned and equipped in the port of Toulon, ready at the first order to take on board 12,000 troops; the sum of their steam force is 6,400-horse power. Orders have been issued for the arming of fourteen ships-of-the-line, all recently lauched. They will soon be in saling and fighting trim. They carry in all 1,360 guns. Seven of them are screw steamers, of an aggregate force of them are series steamers, of all agreements, says the official journal, is intended to provide for future constigencies, and, in case of need, to protect the flag an all seas. The whole number of vessels of all kinds, of which the above mentioned equadrons are composed, is

one hundred and four.

The opinion that the German powers are about to tresk openly with Russia has gained much ground curing the past week. It is an opinion encouraged in the official, and expressed in the most corollect torus in the semi-efficial journals of this Government. At the Bourse the three per cents were quoted day before yesterday at 702-which is two francs higher than the modelines.

DOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monare—Al. Waxers, President por ten, in the second control of the formation of the presence of the control of the formation of all which is a control of the formation of all which is a control of all which is a control of all which is a control of the formation of all which is a control of the formation of all which is a control of all which is a control of the formation of all which is a control of the formation of all which is a control of all whi

The following ordinance, dated April 3, 1854, was addressed to the Mayor of the Verberie by the sub-Perfect of Scales. There exists in your commune a secticalled Eapthsts, which is not recognized by the Scale. The minister of this so called reagon her not therefore the right to exercise it publicly, nor to preach its decrine either in the greve yard or any other public place. In case of the death of a dissident, and the refusal of the Care to officiate, it belongs to you to proceed to the burial, which you will attend in berson. This treatment of dissenters does not require any

comment. It is well to remark, that the present is by no means an isolated instance of its kind. It is pity that some allied powers or other could not force Na-poleon and the French into the ways of tolerance, as

poleon and the French into the ways of tolerance, as he is forcing his cousin Abdul Medjid into ways of tolerance. I say cousin on the authority of Louis Enault, who brings the following story home with him from a journey to Constantinople. The authority is poer; the story is this;

Ilis Highness, Abdul Medjid, thirty-eighth Sultan of the dynasty of the Osmanlis, &c., &c., is related on the mother's side to the Emperor of the French. His grandmother was a creole from Marninque, Mademoiselle Aimée Dubuc du Rivery by name, a relative of Josephine de la Fagerie, Napoleon's maternal grand-Josephine de la Pagerie, Napoleon's maternal grandmother. This young lady came to France at the age of ten years. After completing her education in a of ten years. After completing her education in a convent at Nantes, at the age of eighteen she embarked on a ship bound for Martinique. The slip sprung a leak one day, and Mademoiselle was taken off by a ves-sel going to Majorca. This vessel was attacked by an Algerine Corsair, who took possession of crew and passengers. Mile, de Rivery was sold to the Dey of Algers, who sent her as a present to the Sultan Abdul Algiers, who sent her as a present to the Sultan Abdul Hamed. The late Sultan Mahmond, father of the present Sultan, was her sen.

Jules Lecente, whose authority as well as literary vh. is blaber than that of Ennelt, tells a more won-

touched with the spectacle of his fallen greatness that he fixed on him a pension of £550 sterling. Brunsuell, then came to Paris and lived four years at Versailles, eccupied in witting his Memoirs. I should say that with the pension he assumed the name of George Bryan. Seven years ago Lord Sivener died, appropriately from a hit cut of a dog car. Bryan lost his pension, and to eccuping his savings, went out to Corbell, where he ght a little bex for 200 pounds, and managed to live and came to Paris with his Memors and the hope of finding a publisher who would pay him a life-annity of six thousand francs for the privilege of printing them after his decease. During the search for such a pub-lisher, he came into acquaintance with Lecounte, who declares that he has engaged the deceased Brummell to write for his celebrated Courier de Paris on matters of Why Lecounter should wish to rewrite for his celectors. Why Lecomte should wish to re-taste and fashion. Why Lecomte should wish to re-suscitate a dead English dandy to help him write a weekly chapter of Paris gossip for the Independence Edge, which no one can write so catertainized as him-self, it is difficult to understand—unless we consider George Eryan, not a discovery of the Dauphin Wil-George Eryan, not a discovery of the Dauphin Wil-George Eryan, hot a discovery of the Daupon wi-liams variety—but a literary creation, a roc, protons withil, a pseudonym helping to the more convenient treatment of the tashionable themes of his feuilleton. By the way, Lecemte promises a book on Paris—which will be a resolited, enlarged and amended Conven-de Paris—and fuller of entertaining accedete and other rendable illustrations of Paris, thus a whole illustry of Shorther Title Science Solite description. Climpses, Sketches, Tints, Scenes, Sights, etc. et written on that inexhaustible theme. Eut speaking extravagant novelties-if Aldul Medjid's grandmother an entirely successful one, of its London name, ake, it is on the whole an eminently respectable literary journal. This letter from New-York is signed II. Sir-Master Sircock assumes to tell the readers of Atheneum something of the literary movement of America: and to persuade Frenchmen of his competency to the task, he treats America and Americans with the familiarity of old acquaintance—he says, "our country," and "us," and "our Government," with suspicious frequency. I have no room for long extracts from Monsieur Sircock's "Course Americain,"—here is a sample of two of the valuable information —here is a sample of two of the variance information it contains: Mrs. Bremer being mentioned as a Swedish blue stocking, Mrs. Howitt is mentioned as an American has blue; the Astor Library, according to Sircek, "is que to the generosity of John Astor, a rich Englishman, who at first gave 25,000 dollars, and efferward 50,000 dollars more for its foundation. Of Mr. Cogswell, Sirceck ratherinates thus: "In the University of the Astor, when he is named to the contained of the cont ted States, and particularly in New-York, his name will always be connected with that of the noble founder, Sir John Astor," NEW WAR PROJECTILES-LIGHT-HOUSES-

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Parts, Thursday, May 25, 1854. The furor of the day is the invention of terrible weapons of war. But a few days ago a couple of learned gentlemen astonished the citizens of Paris by throwing a liquid upon the water, in the basin of the Palais Royal, which instantly spread over its entire surface, inflamed spontaneously, and burned long enough and with sufficient intensity to have set fire to the sides of a vessel, or to have destroyed human life. If it should act as well in a ditch surrounding a fortification, or upon the open sea, its value for war purposes will be obvious to the reader. But of this fact

there is a doubt. To-day we have another engine of war still more formidable, for which it is promised that it will make war impossible, by the want of combatants that will seen result from its use! The inventor, true to his professional instincts, is a doctor. Like Dr. Guillotin, humanity directed his efforts. It is to be hoped that his humanitary efforts may not have material for so grand a success as had those of his professional predecessor.

The invention of Dr. Charreyre is but a modification of a similar one used by the Greeks many centuries ago. It consists in a kind of lance, which is operated at a distance of a few yards from the enemy. It infismes as suddenly as the explosion of a gun, and exercises its action by the fire which it scatters over the persons of the enemy, each lance spreading its flames

as will be readily understood, as a single ball, not en-cambered with a chain, and two other parallel balls, which may or may not travel with exactly the same momentum. The destructive effects of these projectiles nomentum. The destructive effects of these projectiles is readily understood; every man or body of men which they encounter are mown down like grass before a sythe. In a naval battle, these chain-bails directed on the masts, or better still, on the chimners of the steamers, will make quick work; the chimners destroyed, the under-decks will be filled with smoke, and the sailors asphyxiated and blinded; the fires will be extinguished the engines stopped and the vessel readered every level.

dered an easy prey.
With this instrument they cannot fire many shots in a minute, but the effect over the ordinary instruments is much greater. With a less number of men, a less number of arms, in economising powder and projectiles, an incomparably greater amount of work may be accomplished: a few men may do as much as a regi-ment. This invention is This invention is one of those which dim the power of the number, and enables the individual to contend with the mass, or a handfull of men to con-

tend against a large army.

A company of Americans were invited a few evenings ago to attend at the Light-House Manufactory in Paris, where a large number of lights have just been finished for the United States Government, to witness a trial of their power before being shipped for their destination. The Government, which is now renewing its entire light-house system by the substitution of the admirable Fresnel light, manufactured only in Paris, in place of the old and inefficient reflector system, sent-out Capt. Bartlett of the Navy, two years ago, to an perintend the construction of more than a hundred of these lights, designed for the most important points on the Atlantic and Pacific scaboards. Nearly all the workmen in the two manufactories of Paris have been engaged on the American lights. The two largest of these lights are these intended for San Francisco and derful stery still. The chief personage in the story is \$10,000. The one exhibited on this occasion was that square as in past that

the once celebrated, and not yet forgotten Brummell, George Brummell, the king of dandies and intimate associate of that other and more despicable king.

George the Fourth. The first George did rather despicable the control of the despise George the Fourth, who was recent then, and fell into disgrace for letting it appear that he did one day at a dining party when both the Georges were rather drunk. Brummell afterward lived miserably at Calais, and then went to Casa, where he had the reputation of dying. But it seems (to Jules Leconte) that a foolish young English lord, Silvenser (1) was so touched with the spectacle of his fallen greatness that he fixed on him a personn of Casa state of the persons assumbled was equal to that of the mooriday sun in summer. Among the persons present to withess this first public experiment with these beautiful and valuable lights were his Excellency, Mr. Material Mrs. and Mrs. Allen Mr. Clark Magrader, U. S. Army; Capt. Beartlett and indy, Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mr. Clark Mr. and Mrs. mest of the persons assembled was equal to that of the neonday sun in summer. Among the persons present to with six this first public experiment with these beautiful and valuable lights were his Excellency, Mr. Masen, Mrs. and Miss Masen, Major Cass, Charge d'Affairs at Rome: Capt. Magrader, U. S. Army; Capt. Bartlett and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chase, Mr. Ludlam and a sw others, mostly from New-York.

A few days ago the Ministerial journals amounced the arrival of "Lieutenant-Colonel" Summer, of the United States Army, on an important diplematic mis-

United States Army, on an important diplomatic mission near the French Government. They have since amerined the arrival of another messeoner by the flavre steamer, (the Union,) on a similar errand. The easy truth in all this is that Col. Sammer, who was the last agent sent out from Washington with dispatches to certain time in France, after having discharged his mission at Madrid, to make observations upon the French army, its exercises, its discipline, has equip-ments and barrack arrangements. As the artillers de-partment of the army is now modeled after the princi-ples laid down for that branch of the service by the Emperor himself, the Colonel found no difficulty in ob-taining an interview with their Majesties. Dressed in plain raiform of the service, a uniform which had lently traveled in the regions of the Rocky Moun-s, and, accompanied by Mr. Mason and Mr. Me-he was received by the Emperor surrounded by a liant suits of officers in full dress. The Colonel's helilant suite of efficers in full dress. The Coloner's nulltary air, his coolness, and his rusty sword and dams, ed miterm, pleased the Emperor, who afterward said to Mr. Mason that he recognized in him at once a brave man, and a man who had seen service on the buttle-field. The Emperor entertained the compathe bartle-field. investigation which it was in his power to give. The company were afterward presented to the Em press, who received them also in state, surrounded by her maids of henor. In the course of the interview, her Majerty took occasion to introduce the subject of

her Majerty took occasion to incance.

American intervention in Cuban affairs, her favorites than e in the presence of Americans.

Dr. Cettman of Louisians, a gentleman who left this city two months ago, to join the Russian army, has, it seems, by late solvices which I have just received from ersburg, been placed high in power by the Em-He has received a surgical rank in the army which gives him the title and position of military coun which gives him the title and position of military coun-seller to the Emperer; and on the occasion of a late review I am assured that he rode at his Majorry's side. Dr. Cottann is about forty-five years of age—he's rich, speaks French fluently, and is a warm partisan of kussia in her present centest. His promotion is no doubt due in part to the latter circumstance. His family, which censists of a daughter only, awaited his

One of the largest and most agreeable American seitees which has occurred in Paris the present season, was given by Mrs. Deming in her spacious and elegant parlots in the Rue d'Astorg, on Wednesday evening last. Among the persons present known to the general reader were Judge Platt. Secretary of Levation, and his amiable and talented lady. Mr. McRae, Consulat Paris, Mr. O'Sullivan, former eclips of Tos Democrat's Review, and now Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, Col. Summer, and a good representation of New York merchant princes, German and French nobility. Two herenant princes, German and French hourly. Iwo hrides were present, one of whom was the daughter of Mr. Beebe, broker, of Wall-st., just merried to a going Syrian. As will be seen by some of the names above, "Young America" was well represented on this occasion, and many a glass of the excellent best and hostess's champagne flowed in their honor. In the course of conversation, on the their honor. In the course of conversation on that Empress's fendness for the Cuban question, Mr. O'Sullivan expressed a regret that he could not stay in the city long enough to secure an introduction, in order to give her his views on the subject. A gentleman in a give her his views on the subject. A gentleman in a perition to knew, assured him that so far as making Her Majesty acquainted with his views on the Cuban question was concerned, there would be no necessity of any explanations, for Her Majesty was perfectly posted up on his antecedents; she knew his history, his fillibuster tendencies, she knew that be had been appointed to Lisbon, that he was then in Paris, and was well advised of all his movements! This tather took Young America aback, for he had not supposed that his famble efforts in favor of Cuban independence had secured him such importance.

his familie efforts in favor of Cuban independence had secured him such importance.

A fishionable marriage, which has been for sometime an exciting on dit with the bean moode, has been at length definitely fixed for the middle of June. The parties are Major Lewis Cass, Charge d'Affaires at Rome, and the beautiful Miss Ludlum of New-York, now residing in this city with her parents.

The work of Capatin Mayne Reid of New-York, entitled the "Scalp-Hunters," which was translated into French by M. Allyre Eureau, and published as a Femilieta in the Presse, has now been got out in book form, and the first edition having been sold in less than form, and the first edition having been sold in less than a week, a recent edition is about to appear in a cheap form, for which the publishers anticipate a still greater

The third volume of Dr. Veron's great work, Memoires d'an Reurgenis de Paris, has just made its app arance, and surpasses its predecessors in interest.

PORTO RICO.-We have dates from Porto Rico by the bark T. W. Dyer to the 19th of May. The heavy rains had set in, which greatly retared the taking off the crop. American vessels were scarce throughout the island, and at St. Thomas they were much wanted. Freights 50 to 55 cents for Sugar; \$3 50 for Molasses, on

dock; for Great Britain \$5 per tun-Sugars in demand, at \$3 to \$3‡; Molasses 10 to 11 cents;

American Provisions in moderate demand, with an upward tendency in prices. Lumber- P. P., \$38 w \$40; W. P., \$34 @ \$05; with lim-

ited stock. Cooperage meterial scare, and wanted; Shooks with Hends, 82. Hoops, \$45@\$55, \$1 per quality.

MARINE AFFAIRS

SAVANNAU STEAM SHIPS,

The steamship Knoxville will leave on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 10 c'cleck A. M. instead of 4 o'clock, P. M., as SAVAL.

The U. S. sloop of war Marion, Commander H. Y. Pur-lance, was at St. Vincent 12th March.
The U. S. steamer Saranae, Caphain J. C. Long, arrived t Messina May 4, from Naples. The frigate Cumberland siled on the 5th from Messina. The U. S. frigate Constitution, Comm r A. A. Harwood, smired from Madeira, May 2, for Teneriffe and coast of

Africa.

The U.S. frigate Savannah, Com. Salter, and brig Bain-bridge, Comm'r. Hunter, were at Rio Janeiro, April 24.

Mr. Edwards of her Majesty's Dockyard, Pembroke, has Mr. Edwards of her Majesty's Dockyard, Pembroke, has recorly patented an invention which is to indicate when a vosed under steam or canyas cares into water at any given depth. The apparatus is to be employed chiefly in fees and at night time, and is intended to afford a mora certain means of accretaining when the vessel employing it is nearing a coast, or sheaf, than is provided by the ordinary soundings. This invention consists of a copper or iron red, shout three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and of any desirable length—say three fathoms. This rod is attached by an eye or other contrivance to the under side of the keel, and is kept in a vertical nosition by the stays, to which a graphel and weight are attached by a line, and which is secured on board the vessel to a lever that has connected to it a weight sufficiently large to counterset the tension produced upon the line by the resistance of the water against it. By means of this, line soundings may, if deemed necessary, be taken, the ordinary lead line being dispensed with. When the rod or graphel takes the great to revolve, when a feature riskes a bell, indicating thereby that the vessel is in shoal water, the graphel and weights can be lowered to any depth that may be necessary or according to the circumstances of the vessel. The wisde apparatus is very simple, and can be readily unshipped when not in use.

A New Feature.—Four canal boats—the E. Roucoe, Cept. H. C. Smith: Old Oak, Capt. Wm. Smith: and two others, left the Creek to-day in tow of the tag. Hamilton Olders, left the Creek to-day in tow of the tag. Hamilton Morton, for Grand River, where they load with lumber for New-York proceeding by way of the Welland Canal into Chippewa Creek, to Chippewa, thence to be towed by steemer to Tonawands, where they enter the Eric Chall, and proceed to New-York without transhir ment. This is the first trip ever made by canal boats from this port by that route. The tunnage of the boats reaches about 439 truss. The propeller Nun, Capt. Anderson, arrived Wednesday evening from Chicago, with nearly 20,000 bunkels can, and atmong other incight about 50 head of far eattle for New-York. These cattle are very fat, weighing from 1,100 to 1,900 lbs. each.

[Baffalo Com., vth.]

Isquests.—In the absence of Coroner Ball, Coroner saferd held the following inquests in Broadlyn yesterday:
At the Dead-House, on the bodies of two men found

At the Second District Station-House, on the body of At East Prooklyn, on the infant daughter of Mr. Shad-k Venter doubt new convertee of the balancessed by acti-